ORISSA REVIEW

MAY - 1970

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resident, Shri V. V. Giri, inaugurated the Bapu Dham Complex in Chanakya Puri, Delhi on April 4, 1970. He also laid the foundation stone of a Community Hall. he participated in a Community Dinner (Preeti Bhoj) with the Harijan employees of N. D. M. C.

to taken on the occasion shows Shri Giri participating in the community dinner

Shri B. S. Murty, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning, inaugurat the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack on April 18, 1

RISSA REVIEW

MAY 1970

BAISHAKHA 1892

Vol. XXVII—No. 10

A REVIEW seeks to provide
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ities and official announce-
ts of the Government of
sa and other useful informa-
. Many items appear in
marised form. Such items
ld not be treated as complete
authoritative versions.

ough published on behalf of
Government of Orissa, Home
artment, the views and ideas
ressed in the 'Orissa Review'
not necessarily those of the
ernment of Orissa.

lisher :
Home Department
Government of Orissa

Annual Subscription : Rs. 6·00

Per Copy : 50 paise

Date of Publication :
15th of each month

r :
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Tourism, Home Department,
Government of Orissa.

tant Editor :
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OUR COVER: CHAITIGHODA DANCE, Traditional Festival of the Fishermen Community in Orissa.

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RISSA'S BID TO FORGE AHEAD

nically backward, Orissa which
ered a set-back due to recession
anned expenditure during the
ve-Year Plan, has now been able
herself on the road to economic
The present Government which
power after the Fourth General
on the basis of their joint 21-point
ne are determined to lift the peopl
from the slough of poverty and
and put them on even ground
hey will find it easy for them
le to catch up with the other
States of the Union. The
fulfilled are :

Abolition of land revenue which was one of the important election pledges.

Abolition of irksome Panchayat taxes for giving relief to the poorer sections of the society.

Appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to probe into charges of corruption against former Ministers. On the basis of the findings of the Khanna Commission, criminal proceedings have been started against some of them.

(4) Tightening of Vigilance Organisation to root-out corruption in the administration.

(5) Water-rate was reduced in canal irrigated areas.

(6) Scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive was completed in all the 13 districts.

(7) A code of conduct was prescribed for the Ministers.

(8) A new Industrial Policy actuated by pragmatic approach was formulated.

(9) An Evaluation Committee was set up under the presidentship of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan to took into

the problems of major State-sector industries which has already submitted its report and Government are suitably implementing many of the recommendations. Another Evaluation Committee set up to look into the small industries in co-operative sector and Pilot projects, etc., have submitted an interim report.

(10) Expansion and reorientation of the educational system.

(11) Green Revolution in the countryside was ushered in by expansion of High Yielding Variety Programme.

Some of the sectorwise achievements in this brief period of three years are indicated in the following paragraphs.

AGRICULTURE

75 per cent of the population depend upon agriculture and it contributes 60 per cent of the income of the State. This sector was neglected in the past. Unfortunately 1966-67 and 1967-68 were years o unprecedented floods, droughts an cyclone. 1968-69 was comparatively bette though there was a little set-back due t drought in certain parts of the Stat Expenditure on agricultural productio schemes including land development an Ayacut development programmes in th last three years are as follows:—

		Rupees in lakhs
1966-67	..	195·10
1967-68	..	164·19
1968-69	..	122·32

Agricultural production was boosted u through Intensive Cultivation Programm like I.A.A.P., I.A.D.P., H.Y.V.P., et Maximum production of commerci crops such as jute, oil-seeds, sugarcan paddy, etc., were aimed at. The tabl below shows the achievements made unde principal crops during the last thre years:—

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In lakh tonnes)

		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. Rice	..	36·92	37·55	42·12
2. Other cereals	..	2·29	2·63	2·99
3. Pulses	..	4·34	3·39	4·49
Total—Foodgrains	..	43·55	43·57	49·57

(In lakh tonnes)

		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Oil-seeds	..	1·78	1·71	1·70
ugar-cane	..	1·74	1·81	2·10
ute and Mesta	..	2·64	3·62	4·10

IRRIGATION

combat the vagaries of nature irrigation schemes have continued to receive due attention of Government. The irrigated area under major and medium irrigation projects are as follows:—

Hirakud

		Khariff (Acres)	Rabi (Acres)
1966-67	..	3,20,000	50,000
1967-68	..	3,40,000	2,32,000
1968-69	..	3,61,000	2,32,000
1969-70	..	3,64,450	..

ahanadi Delta—The revised esti-es of the project are of the order of 68·38 crores and it will irrigate a gross of 16·82 lakh acres. The project is yet completed in all respects. It is irrigating 5·89 lakh acres during riff season in the districts of Puri and Cuttack. The target of Rabi in the current year is 2 lakh acres.

Salandi Irrigation Project (Balasore District)—The project will be completed in 1971. It has provided irrigation to 25,000 acres of Khariff crop in 1967-68 for the first time and this was stepped up to 50,000 acres in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Salki Irrigation Project (Boudhphulbani District)—Up to the end of Third plan, an area of 29,610 acres under Khariff and 3,000 acres under Rabi was irrig The figures for the last three yea as follows:—

	Khariff (Acres)	Rabi (Acres)
1966-67 ..	36,250	3,000
1967-68 ..	40,000	5,000
1968-69 ..	40,000	..

Budhabudhiani Irrigation Project (Puri District)—A sum of Rs. 149·72 lakhs has been spent up to the end of 1968-69. The areas irrigated in the last three are as follows:—

	Khariff (Acres)	Rabi (Acres)
1966-67 ..	5,000	300
1967-68 ..	5,500	1,500
1968-69 ..	6,170	1,556

Other important Medium Irrigation Projects, such as Ghodahada in Ganjam district, Dhanai in Ganjam district, Darjang in Dhenkanal district, Bahuda and Hiradharbati in Ganjam district are nearing completion. Two new Irrigation Projects, such as, Pitamahal in Sundargarh district and Uttei in Kalahandi district have been taken up. Both these projects when completed will provide irrigation to 30,000 acres under Khariff and 10,000 acres under Rabi.

INDUSTRIES

Important landmarks in the promotion of industries in the State under the present regime are as follows:—

An Industrial Policy Resolution based on pragmatic approach and not on any doctrinnaire consideration has been ad ed. To encourage private investment following concessions have been anno by Government:—

(1) Land on long-term lease a concessional rate of premium rent.

(2) 12½ per cent subsidy on p consumption.

(3) Exemption of Sales Tax Octroi on raw-materials machinery for a certain period.

(4) Price preference in respect Government purchases to Sm Scale Industries.

e industrial establishments are ired to provide employment to the l people in their undertakings.

he State Government have pursued vigour a number of applications for t of Industrial Licences. As a result, following parties got Industrial nces and Letters of Intent for establish- t of industries during the period from 7 to 1969—

(1) Orissa Fertiliser & Chemicals, Rourkela (Fertilisers).

(2) Handidhua Colliery, Talcher (Coal).

(3) Dodsal Private Limited, Rourkela, (Pipe specials).

(4) Jamalaprasad Sikaria & Company, Cuttack (Wheat products).

(5) Titagur Paper Mills Company Limited, Choudwar (Caustic Soda Chlorine).

(6) Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, Hirakud (AOSR/ ASC Conductors).

(7) Jayashree Chemicals Limited, Calcutta, (Expansion Hydro Chloride Acid and Calcium Hypochlorite Plant at Ganjam).

uring this period 34 applications for ing up Large Scale Industries and 10 Medium Scale Industries were made l most of them were recommended by State Government. These are now ding with the Government of India.

n important landmark is the setting up a Planning & Design Cell in the Indus- s Department to supply project profiles parties interested in setting up indus- s in the State.

ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES

About 879 acres of land has been earmarked as an industrial growth centre at Rourkela for growth of ancillary industries. This is in addition to 34 ancillary industries now existing in the Industrial Estate at Rourkela for supplying various requirements of the Steel Plant. State Government are also actively pursuing establishment of developed areas near Kansbahal, Rajgangpur, Paradip, Sunabeda, Talcher and Jajpur Road.

As a result of consistent promotional and directional activities of the State, several industries have gone into production since 1967. These are—

(1) Ferro-Silicon Plant at Theruvali

(2) A Chemical Plant of Jayshree Chemicals at Ganjam.

(3) I. D. C.'s Cement Plant at Bargarh

(4) I. D. C's Cables at Hirakud

(5) I. D. C's Rerolling Factory at Hirakud.

(6) I. D. C's Ferrochrome Plant at Jajpur Road.

(7) Utkal Scientific glass equipments

(8) Cocacola and Paper Sack Plant

A Fertiliser Plant near Rourkela is under construction by Orissa Fertilisers & Chemicals. The Foundation Stone of a Nitrogenous Fertiliser Factory at Talcher was laid on February 3, 1970 by Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister for Mines and Metals and Petroleum and Chemicals. The Fertiliser Corporation of India are setting up this Plant.

The following table will indicate the shares, guarantees and loan under investment of the State Government in State-aid to industries:—

SHARE INVESTED

Year		Public Sector Amount Rs.	Private Sector Amount Rs.
1967-68	..	2,68,40,000	..
1968-69	..	2,28,00,000	50,00

Government Guarantee

Year			
1967-68	..	..	187,00
1968-69	..	.	120,00
1969-70	..	..	150,00

STATE-AID LOAN

Year		Amount of loan sanctioned
1967-68	..	90,000 (Due to imposition of ban by Govern
1968-69	..	4,90,450
1969-70	..	2,45,200 (Up to December 1969)

Pilot Projects—40 Pilot Project Companies were incorporated in 1958. The Scheme did not succeed as entrepreneurs who had only 10 per cent interest in the Share Capital were entrusted with 90 per cent of the capital investment by the State Government. The present Government has evolved a forth-right policy of encouraging the entrepreneurs to purchase Government shares on deferred payment basis. In their bid to revive these dying units, about three such units have been revived and a few more are in the process of being revived.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATI

(1) The Cuttack-Paradip Rail link been taken up. Its construction inaugurated by the Chief Minister, in February 1969. This rail link connect Paradip Port with the hinterl

(2) Survey work for construction Talcher-Bimalagarh line is in progress.

(3) Foundation Stone has been laid for construction of a Cargo Berth at Parad Shri K. Raghuramaih, Minister for Shipp & Transport, Government of India, laid foundation stone on January 23, 1970

POWER

Talcher Thermal Project was com-
ed on February 7, 1968 by the
Minister of India. The installed
y of power generation in the State
ow been increased to 560 M. W.
ita consumption power has increas-
n 63 units in 1968-69 to 84 units in
). Some of the important schemes
ip during this period are the follow

Balimela Transmission Scheme— 220 K. V. Double Circuit-line from Balimela to Talcher is under construction. In the last three years transmission towers have been erected over a stretch of 223 Kms. out of a total length of 525 Kms.

132 K. V. Single Circuit line from Rayagada to Theruveli was energised in April, 1967.

) 132 K. V. Single Circuit line from Berhampur to Ganjam Caustic Soda Plant was energised in July, 1967.

) 132 K. V. Single Circuit line from Chowdwar to Khurda was energised in June, 1969.

) During 1967-68, 85 per cent of the construction of 132 K. V. Single Circuit from Jeypore to Sunabeda was completed.

) 33 K. V. Line from Khurda to Pipli was energised in 1968.

7) 33 K. V. Line from Khurda to Bhubaneswar was energised in June, 1969.

(8) 33 K. V. Line from Jajpur Road to Sukinda was completed in 1969.

(9) 33 K. V. Line from Jajpur Road to Kamakshyanagar was completed in October, 1969.

(10) 33 K. V. Line from Bhanjanagar to Phulbani was completed in December, 1969. For the first time Phulbani district, the most backward area in the State got electric supply.

(11) 33 K. V. Line from Nawarangpur to Umerkote was completed in October, 1967.

(12) 33 K. V. Line from Patnagarh to Padmapur was energised in May, 1969.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Under Rural Electrification Scheme, 84 Kms. of 33 K. V. lines and 248 Kms. of 11 K. V. lines have been drawn in different districts in the last three years for supply of power to villages and lift irrigation points. The number of villages electrified district-wise are as follows:—

District (1)		Villages (2)
(1) Balasore	...	36
(2) Bolangir	...	4
(3) Cuttack	...	75
(4) Dhenkanal	...	9
(5) Ganjam	...	65
(6) Keonjhar	...	11
(7) Kalahandi	...	3

(1)		(2)
(8) Koraput	...	5
(9) Mayurbhanj	...	8
(10) Phulbani	...	1
(11) Puri	...	59
(12) Sambalpur	...	11
(13) Sundargarh	...	3

LIFT IRRIGATION POINTS

(1) Balasore	...	17
(2) Cuttack	...	85
(3) Ganjam	...	52
(4) Koraput	...	8
(5) Mayurbhanj	...	4
(6) Phulbani	...	2
(7) Puri	...	10
(8) Sundargarh	...	3

CO-OPERATION

The policy of the present Government has been to streamline the co-operative structure and to encourage those units which are economically viable. This has resulted in a healthy trend of membership and working capital remaining steady. The number of the Societies which was 9,286 in 1966 decreased to 8,712 in 1968. The memberhip increased from 1,691,697 to 1,822,893 in 1968. The working capital increased from Rs. 6,345.72 lakhs in 1966 to Rs. 7,917·92 lakhs in 1968.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies— There are 17 Central Co-operative Banks with 37 branches. The volume of farm credit has been increased and the co operative credit structure has been gear to meet the production programmes. Th membership of these societies increas from 12·18 lakhs in 1966 to 13.01 lak in 1968, while the working capital increa sed from Rs. 16·55 crores to Rs. 22·1 crores during the same period.

Orissa State Co-operative Bank—Th share capital, deposits, borrowing an working capital of the Orissa State C operative Bank which were Rs. 55· lakhs, Rs. 288·98 lakhs, Rs. 521·59 la and Rs. 893·07 lakhs in 1966 respectiv increased to Rs. 75·24 lakhs, Rs. 359· lakhs, Rs. 460.06 lakhs and Rs. 977· lakhs, respectively in 1969.

With a view to increasing agricultu production, marginal and sub-margin cultivators including Bhag-Chasis ar being financed agricultural loan witho insisting upon any security to the lim of Rs. 2,000 for short-term and Rs. 1,0 for medium-term loan. The loans adva ced by the 17 Central Co-operative Ban increased from Rs. 885.53 lakhs in 1966- to Rs. 1,245·00 lakhs in 1968-69. For th development of the Agricultural Progr mme in the State, emphasis has been la on the long-term loan to the agriculturis for minor irrigation, purchase of mac nery and other land developme measures. Investment made by the Oris State Co-operative Land Developme Bank increased from Rs. 105·62 lakhs i 1966-67 to Rs. 203.00 lakhs in 1968-6 The number of Primary Land Develo ment Banks increased from 37 to 54 during the last three years. During th year 1968-69, 39 Regional Marketing Co operative Societies have marketed agricu tural produce worth Rs. 160·86 lakh

village Co-operative Societies have
buted Chemical Fertilisers worth
98 crores and 183 Village Co-opera-
ocieties have distributed consumer
s worth Rs. 60·28 lakhs in the rural

EDUCATION

he sphere of education the State has steady progress and expenditure this important sector is gradually increase as will be evident from ct that the outlay under education was Rs. 12·62 crores prior to ption on office by the present ment has now increased to 63 crores.

larship—During 1967, the number ior College M. C. P. Scholarships ed on the result of High School cate Examination was raised from 650. The number of Junior College *um*-Poverty Scholarships awarded result of Pre-University and Higher lary Certificate Examination was raised from 370 to 450. Financial assistance of Rs. 100 each to poor and meritorious students at the time of their first admission to the Colleges was given to 1,100 students in place of 750 students awarded in the previous year. Stipends to children of political sufferers awarded at the different stages of education were raised from 230 to 423 by the present Government.

Women's Education—The management of Queen of Mission's Girls' High School at Berhampur was taken over as a full deficit aided institution, with effect from June, 1967. During the year 1968-69, five aided Girls' High Schools were converted into Government 'A' Type Schools. During 1967-68, 12 Girls' M. E. Schools and 6 Girls' High Schools and during the year 1968-69, 9 Government Girls' High Schools were opened by the present Government. In the month of July 1969, 5 Girls' M. E. Schools were upgraded to Girls' High Schools.

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS OF ALL CATEGORIES

	Primary Schools (1)	Secondary including M. E. Schools (2)	Colleges for general education (3)
·67	26,001	5,006	68
·68	26,074	4,964	69
·69	26,208	5,202	72
GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT ALL STAGES			
-67	17,85,991	4,53,684	28,342
·68	19,24,938	4,15,684	28,030
·69	18,93,565	4,51,640	33,322
GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT ALL STAGES			
-67	52,663	24,055	1,867
-68	52,547	24,781	1,996
69	53,675	25,534	2,140

. *B.*—Figures for 1967-68 and 1968-69 are purely provisional

EXPANSION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES

With the successful implementation of various health programmes, e.g. (*i*) provision of integrated health services, both preventive and curative to the community through establishment of Primary Health Centres, (*ii*) Eradication of Malaria and Small Pox, (*iii*) Expansion of Medical Education and Training Programmes and (*iv*) Family Planning Programme; there has been a marked and rapid improvement in the health condition of the people. The *per capita* expenditure on health services has risen from Rs. 2·70 paise by the end of Third Plan to Rs. 3·45 paise by 1968-69.

Specialist services have been extended to the Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar as well as to the two District Headquarters Hospitals at Koraput and Baripada. There are two Paediatric Hospitals in the State one at Cuttack and another at Bhawanipatna. The Cancer Wing attached to the S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack is being upgraded to a Cancer Institute.

BACKWARD CLASSES' WELFARE

The present Government has consistently upheld the policy of giving special attention to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who constitute about 40 per cent of the total population. Percentage of literacy which was only 1·5 and 3·3 among Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes has gone up to 7·4 and 11·6 according to 1961 Census. For the purpose of fulfilling constitutional obligations the State Government have reserved 24 per cent of the vacancies for the Scheduled Tribes and 16 per cent for the Scheduled Castes. The present Government have opened the following Schools in the last three years :—

(1) 7 Ashram Schools

(2) 8 Residential Sevashrams

(3) 5 Chatsalis

(4) 20 Upgraded Sevashrams

(5) 43 Hostels

(6) 10 Ashram Schools upgraded High Schools.

(7) 5 Units of purchase, sale and f price shops opened in additio the continuing 6 Units.

In order to provide medical facilities the people belonging to Scheduled Tri and Scheduled Castes 19 six-beded hos tals, 11 Allopathic Dispensaries. Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 14 Mo Health Units were established. F Providing drinking water facilities to th wells, tanks and tube wells. etc. sunk every year.

The past three years were a period consolidation and the stage is now set achieving all round progress and advan ment. The Green Revolution, whi has brought about a silent revolution the country-side has ushered in a new Harnessing of the natural resources minerals and forests is advancing ind trialisation in the State. The weak sections of the community would get fair deal with greater attention focussed the development of the under-develop regions of the State. All these wo contribute to pave the way for the re of unemployed.

No Government, much less the pres Government can claim an uniform rec of achievements. The tasks ahead are doubt difficult. But understanding, co operation, sacrifice and dedicated servi alone on the part of all concerned can tak the State forward in its march toward progress and prosperity.

GANDHI AND NEHRU

vaharlal Nehru was the disciple, l and comrade-in-arms of the tma. Perhaps no two men so differ- n social background and upbringing, o speak of dress and other externals, ne such kindred spirits.

ith Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal u turned ordinary men into men of cation and action, ready to look death e face.

ke Gandhi, Nehru was free from fear; believed in the right means for gain- right ends. The adherence to right ns was the essence of Gandhiji's sage. Said Nehru:

> "I have been attracted by Gandhiji's stress on right means and I think one of his greatest contributions to our public life has been this emphasis. The idea is by no means new, but his application of an ethical doctrine to large scale public activity was certainly novel. It is full of difficulty and perhaps ends and means are not really separable and form together one organic whole. In a world which thinks almost exclusively of ends and ignores means, this emphasis on means seems odd and remarkable."

The meeting of two of the greatest minds of the century goes back to 1916, to the Congress session at Lucknow. Since then both drew so close to each other that history will find it hard to separate them.

What drew Nehru to the Mahatma ? "I think," says one of Nehru's biographers, "it was the rebel in Gandhiji, a man who hated injustice and cruelty, who refused to be content with the mere enunciation of lofty principles but insisted on action which drew the one to the other."

Freedom to Nehru, like Gandhiji, meant not only political independence but also freedom from economic want. He said :

"If it is to have any meaning, political democracy must gradually or, if you like, rapidly lead to economic democracy. If there is economic inequality in the country, all the political democracy, and all the adult suffrage in the world cannot bring about real democracy."

As early as 1948, Gandhiji had also said, "Economic equality is the master key to non-violent independence. Working for economic equality means abolishing the enternal conflict between capital and labour. It means the levelling down of the few rich in whose hands is concentrated the bulk of the nation's wealth on the one hand, and the levelling up of the semi-starved naked millions on the other. A non-violent system of Government is clearly an impossibility so long as the wide gulf between the rich and the hungry millions persists."

As free India's first Prime Minister for seventeen years Nehru laid the foundation of our democracy, our secularism, and our foreign policy. His thinking, like Gandhiji's, followed an astonishingly consistent pattern.

It was his firm conviction, as it was Gandhiji's, that the progress of India can be and should be measured by the progress of women. "Our political movement swept away many social barriers and brought the women out. That shows that our political movement was something much more than a political movement, because it affected the lives of all classes of people..........It affected women. It affected children. It affected the peasantry, the industrial workers and others. So, it was a vital movement which affected every class and every group in India. That is what a real movement should be. And in this movement th women of India, undoubtedly, played a exceedingly important part."

Again, speaking at Madras in 195 Nehru said: "It may be possible to ne lect men's education but it is not possib nor desirable to neglect women's educatio The reasons are obvious. If you educa women, probably men also will be affec ed and in any event children will be ther by affected."

It is scarcely different from Gandhiji remarks:

"I have pointed out from time to tim that there is no justification for me to deprive women of, or to deny to them equal rights on the ground of thei illiteracy. Education is essential for en bling women to assert these natural righ to exercise them wisely, and to work f their expansion."

"The future of India," Gandhiji onc said while addressing women, "lies o your knees, for you will nurture the futu generation. You can bring up the childr of India to become simple, God-fearing an brave men and women, or you can codd them to be weaklings, unfit to brave th storms of life and used to foreign fineri which they would find it difficult in afte life to discard."

All this does not mean that Gandhi an Nehru did not have any differences. The did have differences, and they were fran in discussing them in person or throug correspondence. The difference was mostly of emphasis. But each differenc brought them closer, with greater affectio for each other.

's deep regard and affection for
atma found moving and memora-
ance when "the light has gone

ight has gone out, I said, and yet
rong. For the light that shone in
ntry was no ordinary light. The
t has illumined this country for
ny many years will illumine this
for many more years, and a
l years later, that light will still be
this country and the world will
l it will give solace to innumerable
For that light represented some-
re than the immediate present, it
ed the living, the enternal truths,
g us of the right path, drawing us
or, taking this ancient country to
."

Two days later, on February 2, 1948, Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly:

"Great men and eminent men have monuments in bronze and marble set up for them, but this man of divine fire managed in his lifetime to become enshrined in millions and millions of hearts so that all of us became somewhat of the stuff that he was made of, though to an infinitely lesser degree. He spread out in this way all over India not in palaces only, or in select places or in assemblies but in every hamlet and hut of the lowly and those who suffer. He lives in the hearts of millions and he will live for immemorial ages."

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The Director of Public Relations & Tourism

Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar

). C. and its role
Industrialisation

ndustrial Development Corporation
iced its operation in the year 1962.
time it had only one producing
., Kalinga Iron Works at Barbil.
iently, steps were taken to cons-
ira Cement Works at Bargarh,
ing Mill, Cable Works and Hirakud
ial Works at Hirakud, Tile Factory
wdwar, Salt Factory at Sumandi
rro-Chrome Plant at Jajpur Road.
ese new units were in a state of
stress and strain for a considerable
due to want of funds. Therefore,
came up requiring to consolidate
ivities and only since last year, the
rial Development Corporation has
sed itself in an appropriate manner
l its Units have stepped up produc-
contribute to its stability.

SUSTAINED ENDEAVOUR

n at the time of difficulty, the Indus-
Development Corporation has
voured to promote some of the
ts which are gradually taking shape. These are Talcher Industrial Complex, Paradip Fertiliser Plant, Ferro-vanadium Project, etc. For the Talcher Industrial Complex, the Industrial Development Corporation has spent nearly Rs. 18 lakhs and has carried out many valuable tests and survey which have contributed greatly for the preparation of the feasibility report on the Talcher Fertiliser Plant, Carbonisation unit and Pig Iron Plant at Talcher. The Industrial Licence for Ferro-vanadium plant has been secured this year and now tests are being conducted to compile the detailed project report. The Consultants Messrs. M. N. Dastur & Company and UNIDO are helping in the pre-investment studies and compilation of Project Report which has got priority. The construction work may be taken up in 1971.

NEW PROJECTS

Besides, the Industrial Development Corporation is now taking steps to expand the Ferro-Chrome Plant from its rated capacity of 10,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes per annum. It is also giving necessary assistance for the promotion of nickel extraction plant at Jajpur Road.

The Sponge Iron Plant utilising high grade Iron-ore has been planned to be set up in the iron-ore belt close to Barbil for production of feed-stock leading to the manufacture of billets.

A Lead Smelter has also been suggested to be set-up in Sundargarh district as sufficient reserve of lead bearing material is available there.

The I.D.C. has taken steps to promote a X, Benzene Hea Chloride Plant near the Jayshree Chemicals, a Tyre and Tube Plant and various other ancillary Units.

For undertaking all these new ventures, it is necessary to develop a Planning and Design Cell under this Corporation and steps have already been taken to build up this Cell. The Engineers of the Corporation will be participating in the designing, planning and engineering of the Industries for private and public sectors. With the vast mineral resources available in Orissa it has been felt necessary that such a Cell will catalyse the industrial activities to a great extent.

LOCATION OF STEEL PLANTS

In the field of major Industries like Steel Plants, Industrial Development Corporation has already high-lighted the concept of industrial belt with emphasis on Bonai and Nayagarh as ideal Steel Plant sites in our country. On the basis of raw material reserves, investment on infrastructure, transport cost, these two locations have got unique advantage. Couple of years back, the Steel Ministry co ted survey for establishment of Pig I plants in consultation with Me Dastur & Co. and Kuljian and it has indicated in the order of priority th two places enjoy very high position both the Consultants have stressed th ten million tonnes capacity steel p can be easily located in this area wi any difficulty.

The Corporation previously tried contact well-reputed firms like Das Co., to draw feasibility report and d certain restrictions by the Governme India, they have not been permitte take up the assignment in spite of c instructions to them to do so. It is un stood that these restrictions have b lifted very recently and the State Gov ment are taking steps now in consulta with the I.D.C. to finalise this assignm quickly. One should appreciate that i such a major task, the Corporation h got its limitations, as certain faci which are really essential to process s a project, are to be made available by Central authorities.

BONAI AND NAYAGARH—IDEAL SI

On the basis of techno-economic co deration the following points can mentioned briefly in favour of Bonai a Nayagarh Steel Plants—

(1) Rich reserves of iron-ore, li stone and manganese ore available within a dista ranging from 10—100 miles. fact, in Bonai, iron-ore is avail ble at a distance of 5 miles wi Fe-content more than 63 Fe-content more than 63 cent and so also in Naya

(See Page 32)

P. MISRA

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL BELTS

ast country like India, where the n explosion is an acute problem ite the national economy, it is y important that the tempo of lisation should be accelerated in achieve the stipulated economic of 5-6 per cent per annum. To employment to her millions, to skills of our talented people and the living standard of common apparatus for planning must be ened in all respect to achieve this and to prevent the country from nal catastrophe.

DEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE

ng the last three plan periods, the ial development in this country has nced tremendous difficulties due to s in socio-economic and political ire. The strain and stress has d the growth to a great extent during the Third Five-Year Plan. In this context, it may be emphasized that in any developing country, the industrialisation is planned and guided by well-defined criteria, i.e., raw materials, water, power, transport and marketability of finished products. In Orissa, although nature has provided raw materials of rare availability, abudant water and power resources, yet the transport inter-link has constituted a major bottleneck in the growth of her infrastructrue. With the realisation of Cuttack-Paradip rail link and subsequently, Talcher-Bimlagarh rail link, an industrial belt, which has been conceived by us sometime back, connecting Rourkela-Bonai-Talcher-Cuttack-Paradip can be developed. Similarly, another industrial belt can also be conceived joining Banaspani-Nayagarh-Gandhamardan-Tomka-Daitari-Jakhpura-Paradip. In the district of Mayurbhanj, another cross industrial belt can be developed joining Gandhamardan-Keonjhargarh-Karanjia-Bisoi-Rairangpur-Gorumahisani. In Koraput district an industrial belt connecting Malkangiri-Sunki-Balimela, etc., can be developed.

In this background, the concept of industrial belts will have to be systematically pursued for the purpose of planning of the State since no industry can find its full growth in isolation. If one realises the development of industries in Germany or in USA or in Japan, the industries always have got a system of growth, in which the final product of one industry constitutes the raw material of another industry so as to maximise the productivity. In Orissa, similar planning has to be conducted to ensure the growth of industries on some rational basis atleast for the coming two decades. In the following paragraphs, I shall briefly deal with the industrial potentialities of different industrial belts on the basis of information available with us now.

ROURKELA-BONAI-TALCHER-CUTTACK-PARADIP

Rourkela—Rourkela area, although well-known with the existence of the steel plant, fertilizer plant, Utkal Machinery, and many other small engineering units, has not yet fully developed. Recent survey shows that it is quite feasible to locate chemical equipment manufacturing plant near Rourkela with the plates, sheets, etc., available from the Rourkela Steel Plant.

With the intermediate products of the fertilizer plant (ethylene, ammonia, etc.) and with the bye-products of the coke oven plant (benzene, napthalene, etc.) there is possibility of realising a cha organic chemical industries, e.g., sty aniline, phthalic-anahydride, dye-s caprolactum, and carbon black, etc.

A Lead Smelter can also be inst with the galena available in the distric Sundargarh.

Bonai—A million tonne integrated and steel plant can be set up at No area, which is about 50 KM sout Rourkela. The elevation of the s about 550 ft. above mean sea level. site is accessible by the S. E. Rly., ne railway station being Patasai on Bondamunda-Barsua Branch of S. E. from where a branch or a siding of 10 KM can be constructed to connect site. An all-weather road conne Rourkela, Tansa and Joda passes thr this area. A large acreage of land (10,000 acres is available, which ensu limitation for its expansion.

The proposed Lodani Dam on Brahmani river can be the potential s of water with the construction of a g canal from this Dam to the site.

The existing Hirakud-Talcher 132 grid runs at an aerial distance of 90 from the site. There are sub-station Joda and Rourkela at a distance of 60 and 50 KM respectively. The pro transmission line between Joda and B garh would pass within a distance of KM from this site.

Raw materials which can meet requirements of the steel works are follows:—

(*i*) *Iron-ore*—This complex can use ir ore from Khandadhar block owned by Orissa Mining Corporation, which is a 40 KM from the site.

al—Jharia coal at a distance of , Ramgarh coal at a distance of with suitable percentage from each : the coal requirement of the plant. sport of coal from Talcher can se after completion of the pro- il link between Bimalagarh and

nestone—Birmitrapur at a distance M. can be the source of limestone

anganese—Dumaro at a distance 5 KM. and Banspani at a distance t 150 KM. will be the source of f manganese ore for this complex.

r—As it is well-known, a fertilizer being taken up by the Fertilizer tion of India Limited to produce onnes of urea per day. This r plant is based on the utilisation oking coal available at a distance . from the proposed site. Recently, ne has been finalised to instal one g gas retort of 120 tonnes coal nout per day to produce reactive or ferro-alloy industries. Arrange- being made to construct a 'formed nit soon, which will utilise the r coal for production of shaped coke sed in the small blast furnaces. oke will be given thorough trial in nall blast furnaces of the Industrial opment Corporation of Orissa Limi- OCOL) at Barbil.

ntually, an iron complex is expected installed at Talcher utilising iron rom Tomka and Daitari. The river nani flowing nearly, 6 KM. away from lant site will meet the water requirement of this industrial complex and the Talcher Thermal station, which is close by, will cater to the power requirement of various industries. Talcher is about 200 KM. away from Paradip Port. So, he finished products from Talcher can be exported easily to various countries. The low phosphorous pig iron produced at Talcher will meet the requirement of engineering industries to be developed in the area between Talcher, Cuttack and Paradip.

Paradip—There are great potentialities for development of various industries near Paradip. If at a future date, our country needs to have a coast based steel plant, Paralip may offer the most suitable site for following reasons:

(*i*) There is abunlant supply of sweet water at Paradip with close proximity of river Mahanadi as well as a perennial sweet water canal. If the existing canal cannot supply sufficient amount of sweet water to the proposed steel plant, a separate pipe line of not more than 20 KM. can be constructed from river Mahanadi to feed sufficient amount of sweet water for the project. This facility is not available in most of the ports of our country.

(*ii*) The lagoon of the Paradip Port has got in its bottom sandy soil and therefore, it can be dredged to any depth to admit bigger ships. At present, the provision is made to get 60,000 tonners.

(*iii*) The carrier, which is taking iron ore to various countries, can easily obtain coking coal from the countries like Australia, etc. The non-coking coal for blending purpose can be obtained from

Talcher, which is not more than 120 miles from Paradip and is being connected by rail link.

(*iv*) The iron ore can be obtained from Tomka-Daitari area, which is at a distance of 92 miles from the Port.

(*v*) At the first stage, the steel plant at Paradip can produce billets, which can be easily despatched to countries like Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia, etc., where ample rolling capacity is fast developing. In this connection, it may be more advisable to export semi-finished goods than a raw material like iron ore.

(*vi*) As the Paradip Port is in the process of development, lot of Government land can be made available for the steel plant without any rehabilitation problem.

Besides the steel plant, the following industries can also be planned at Paradip :

In the chemical side, a phosphatic fertilizer plant has already been planned and it is hoped that some of the private entrepreneures may take it up in the near future. This phosphatic fertilizer plant will import phosphatic rock and naphtha ammonia till the refinery is implemented at Paradip. A polyester plant can also be planned at Paradip. Close to Paradip Port, there are areas for development of salt industry. As and when this salt industry is developed, other industries like soda ash, ammonium chloride, caustic soda, etc., can be planned. With the installation of a petroleum refinery, petra chemical complex will also gain ground. It is relevant to mention here that Paradip may provide an excellent base for an oil refinery since the infra-structure at Para is well developed to realise this proj It may also be examined if it would possible to have a pipe line connect Haldia-Paradip-Vizag. to provide flexi in the operation of the refinery and supply fuel to the mineral belt for develo ment of chemical and metallurgical in stries in the eastern coast.

Another industry of national import which has been planned but has not g ground for quite some time, is the smelter for manufacture of zinc, sulph acid, etc. There is ample scope for industry to be developed at Paradip the sulphuric acid produced will be a material for realisation of many chemical industries.

In the case of engineering industries already mentioned above, a heavy p and vessel unit can be established Paradip. A ship building yard may planned at a future date.

BANSPANI-NAYAGARH-GANDHA-MARDAN-TOMKA-DAITARI-JAKHPURA-PARADIP

Barbil : The Kalinga Iron Works u the management of the IDCOL has designed to produce foundry grade iron of nearly 200,000 tonnes per using nutcoke and iron ore fines.

Recently, a Sponge Iron Plant using grade iron ore, coke and iron ore fines been planned at Barbil. The Sponge will be used for the production of billets for the Rerolling Mill of the ID at Hirakud. Besides, a Pelletisation at Barbil is under active consideratio the IDCOL.

Joda, ferro-manganese plant is in ation and other ferro-alloys industries be set up there.

jpur Road : The IDCOL has already lled a Ferro-Chrome Plant for produc- of high carbon ferro-chrome. and low on ferro-chrome. The IDCOL has planned to instal a dichromate plant its Ferro-Chrome Plant. Besides, to the Ferro-Chrome Plant, Govern- of India are planning to instal a l extraction plant.

yagarh: A big iron complex can be up at Nayagarh near the village ipra, which is situated at about ft. above mean sea level. The pro- l Nayagarh-Paradip rail link can this site with the construction of Km. siding. The State Highway ecting Jamshedpur with Keonjhar via asa will pass on the eastern boundry e site.

large area of 14,000 acres of land is ble, which can very well take care of pansion together with the establish- of an industrial estate around this lex. About 60 per cent of this area rren.

e proposed Jharpara Dam on the rani river will meet the water irement of 20—25 cusecs.

ith the construction of 220 KV her-Joda grid through Nayagarh, the mission line will run nearly 2-3 KM from the proposed site.

w materials which can meet the irements of this complex are as ws:—

Iron-ore—Malangtoli block at a nce of 25 KM can supply the iron-

(ii) Coal—Jharia and Ramgarh at a distance of 280 and 300 KM respectively can meet its coal requirement.

(iii) Limestone—Biramitrapur at a distance of 290 KM or alternatively, Bilaspur at a distance of 510 KM will supply the required amount of limestone.

(iv) Manganese—Banspani at a distance of 50 KM will supply the manganese ore to this complex.

Tomka-Daitari—The iron ore mines at Daitari are being developed for the export of iron-ore of plus 12 mm. size. The under-sizes ranging from 6 to 12 mm. have been envisaged to be used in the iron complex at Talcher. The fines below 6 mm. can be utilised efficiently for pig iron production after necessary sintering or pelletisation. Therefore, near Tomka-Daitari, there is great possibility to instal pelletisation unit, ferro-silicon plant, etc., utilising the raw materials available nearby and the coke from Talcher.

GANDHAMARDAN-KEONJHARGARH-KARANJIA-BISOI-RAIRANGPUR-GORUMAHISANI

In this industrial belt, Joshipur has got great scope to develop China clay industry. From Joshipur to Bisoi, there is potentially rich mineral belt in Similipal mountain range, where valuable minerals like nickel, chromium, etc., are available. This area is under investigation of the Geological Survey of India and it has been reported to be very promising.

Near Rairangpur, there are vanadium bearing titaniferrous magnetite ore deposits in Kumardubi and Betjharan areas and recently IDCOL has planned to set up a ferro-vanadium project near Gorumahisani.

In this area, refractory works, ferro-silicon plant can also be planned with the first class quartz clay, etc., available from nearby sources.

INDUSTRIAL BELT IN KORAPUT-KALAHANDI AREA

The area near Rayagada is now quite well developed with an existing Ferro-Silicon Plant near Theruvali, Paper Mills, Ferro-Manganese Plant, and Aero-Engine Factory near Sunabeda. Besides this, the following industries can be planned:

(i) Pig Iron Plant at Umerkote
(ii) Integrated aluminium plant at Jeypore.
(iii) Cement Plant at Sunki
(iv) Calcium Carbide and Silicon carbide plant in Koraput district.
(v) News-print factory at Jeypore
(vi) Integrated paper and pulp factory at Jeypore.
(vii) Hard board and plyboard factories at Jeypore.
(viii) Sugar factory at Nawarangpur

This industrial belt is not yet fully surveyed since the prospecting work in this area is still going on. In this industrial belt, the transport facility constitutes a major bottleneck and the situation has improved considerably after the construction of the new railway line to Vizag.

INDUSTRIAL BELT CLOSE TO MAHANADI BASIN

Due to the realisation of the Hirakud Dam, the area around Hirakud Dam has developed to a considerable extent with the Aluminium factory at Hirakud besides Re-rolling Mill, Cable Plant and an Industrial Works of the IDCOL. The Cement Plant of the IDCOL at Bargarh is very close to Sambalpur. Besides these, a Refractory Plant at Belpahar and a Pap Mill at Brajrajnagar are in operation fo a long time. In this area, the followi industries can also be planned:—

(i) Ferro-silicon plant near Belpah
(ii) Ferro-titanium industry nea Sambalpur.
(iii) Vanaspati industries at Sambal pur.
(iv) Breweries at Sambalpur

GANJAM AREA

In Ganjam area, a caustic soda plant already in operation at Chatrap Besides, a Salt Factory of the IDCOL also in operation at Surla-Sumandi in th district of Ganjam. With the availabil of vast coastal land suitable for salt man facturing, salt industries can be develop in large and scientific way to harvest indu trial grade salt, which can help the develo ment of some other industries like soda ash ammonium chloride, etc.

Lastly, those industrial belts, if propert planned, will provide ample scope f industrial prosperity of not only Oris but the entire country. For realising th systematic growth, it is most important pursue the implementation of important r links like Talcher-Bimalgarh, Banspani Nayagarh-Gandhamardan-Jakhpura an lastly, Gandhamardan-Joshipur-Rairangpur It may be mentioned here that the are enclosed by the two industrial belts, i.e (i) Rourkela-Bonai-Talcher-Cuttack Paradip, and (ii) Banspani-Nayagarh Gandhamardan-Tomka-Daitari-Jakhpura-Paradip, can be termed at 'GOLDEN TRIANGLE' of our country from the mineral point of view and if political emotion does not stand in the way, it can provide firm base for the development of metallurgical, electrometallurgical and chemical industries.

ABANDHU PADHI

HOUSING PROBLEMS IN ORISSA

: problem of housing is mainly two· Housing shortage and unsatisfactory tion of houses. Housing shortage both in urban and rural areas. ng shortages are due to increase in ation, influx of rural population to areas and the breakdown of traditi joint family system. The unsatisfac- conditions of housing are due to in- iate arrangements in sanitation, water- y, public utilities, and poor ventilation.

Orissa, like other States of the country ity of housing is experienced not only wns but also in villages. Orissa is a State with total area of 60,164 Sq. s. Orissa had 62 towns in the year with total urban population of).650 out of the total population of 17,548,846. But the rural population during the same year was 16,439,196. As regards housing the figure in 1961 was 3,702,725 out of which 3,437,840 or 92·8 per cent were situated in rural areas and only 7·2 per cent or 264,885 in urban areas. There is a remarkable change when we compare to population and housing of 1951 with that of 1961 figures. In 1951, the total number of houses was 3,008,716 which increased to 3,573,863 in 1961, i.e., an increase of 565,147 during the decade. In otherwards, when the number of houses has increased by 10 per cent, population has increased by 20 per cent from 1951 to 1961. Thus, there was greater congestion and overcrowding in inhabited dwellings. The decadewise increment of houses in Orissa will give a clear picture.

Decadewise Increment of Houses in Orissa

ar)	No. of houses (in lakhs) (2)	Increment (in lakhs) (3)
..	24·1	..
..	26·4	2·3
..	28·9	2·5
..	30·1	1·2
..	35·7	5·6

It reveals that the rate of increase was highest in 1961 due to implementation of various housing schemes, both in urban and rural areas.

In order to have a clear picture of the problem of urban housing in Orissa it would be better to analyse the position o towns having population of 30,000 an above. Such towns with their popula and housing stock are given below :

No. of houses available for every 100 population in the towns of Orissa having population of 30,000 and above

Sl. No. (1)	Name of the town (2)	population (1961) (3)	No. of houses in (1961) (4)	No. of houses available for every 100 population (5)
1	Cuttack ..	146,308	27,888	19·0
2	Rourkela ..	90,287	29,052	32·1
3	Berhampur ..	76,931	19,696	25·6
4	Puri ..	60,815	12,980	21·3
5	Sambalpur ..	38,915	8,626	22·2
6	Bhubaneswar ..	38,211	8,807	23·0
7	Balasore ..	33,931	6,958	20·5

The above table reveals that Cuttack city is very much over-crowded. Of the above towns the position in Rourkela, the modern Steel town seems comfortable as there are only 3 persons living in a census house. The reason may be that many of the individuals live without full compliment of family members. Cuttack is over-crowded, as the city has not expanded its housing activities due to geographical barriers. The condition in the rural areas of the State is also equally bad.

A correct estimate of the housing needs of the population vis-a-vis their income-levels is the first step for evolving a sou housing policy. Owing to lack of adequ data, it is difficult to have a correct est mate of the housing needs of the St The recommendation of the Committee Housing, Building and Planning of Unit Nations is relevant in this context. Th Committee underlined "the recognised ne for adequate statistical data as a tool f effective projections and programming housing and community facilities for asses sing the housing situation in quantitativ and qualitative terms and for a periodi review and evaluation of housing tren and developments". In this connection need for development of basic g, building and urban development cs at the national level" was stressed so "the need for close collaboration n housing agencies and agencies sible for the collection and analysis statistics".

HOUSING PROGRAMME

village housing project scheme has operation in Orissa since 1958-59. a centrally sponsored scheme and t providing adequate housing and menities in selected villages. The overnment has set up a Rural g Cell. The functions of the Cell

) to draw up layout plans for villages;

) to prepare suitable design and specification for houses with due regard to local condition ;

3) to provide overall technical guidance ;

4) to give attention in providing roads, drainage, sanitation, water-supply and community facilities ; and

5) to ensure that money available for the project is properly spent.

the end of 1967 this scheme is repor o have covered 291 villages, spread 81 C. D. Blocks.

the Second Plan it was estimated that houses would be constructed out of utlay of Rs. 40 lakhs. But achievement far behind. During Second Plan nditure incurred totalled 27·99 lakh rupees or 70 per cent of the outlay. During Third Plan 25·37 lakh rupees was spent and target for 1966-67 and 1967-68 were 2·00 lakh and 3·00 lakh rupees, respectively.

The decreasing outlay in the annual plans under the scheme was responsible for reduction in overall plan outlay.

HOUSING BOARD

The Housing Board was set up in Orissa with the following objective:—

(*a*) to avail the Central and State Housing fund;

(*b*) to collect data regarding housing need of different classes of people and to undertake surveys for the purpose ;

(*c*) to undertake the construction of houses in selected areas according to approved plans;

(*d*) to encourage self-help in house building with necessary aids by way of technical assistance, etc. and

(*e*) to organise building trades.

The bottleneck in the housing programme can be enumerated below :—

(*i*) Delay and difficulties in acquisition and development of land ;

(*ii*) Lack of comprehensive development (Master Plan) for the towns;

(*iii*) Difficulty in formulating schemes in conformity with the standard fixed by the Central Government such as subsidised industrial housing scheme and slum clearance; and

(*iv*) absence of co-ordination among various agencies.

In many cases criticism has come from many quarters with regards to selection of site without due regard to place of work of the occupant and distribution of funds among the various schemes without any regard to the actual demand among various income groups. The tendency even to day for urban housing scheme is to select some Government land or to acquire some vacant land wherever it is easily available without much regard to its location and proximity to the main work centre of the town. Scattered development of small housing area does not faciliate establishment of ideal residential neighbourhood, with basic amenities and services like hospital, schools, shopping centres, etc. Hence to avoid all such difficulties it is desirable that all housing activities are brought within frame work of Master Plan prepared for all the towns and implemented by a specialised agency.

The problem of housing shortage can be solved by giving encouragement to private and public housing. Private sector can be encouraged by way of providing loans at lower rate of interest, supply of building material in sufficient quantities and also providing suitable site at reasonable cost. It is also necessary to evolve low cost housing design befitting the climate and socio-economic condition of the peopl The major bottleneck in implementatio of housing scheme is the delay and difficu ties in acquiring land in urban areas. Th can be avoided if the State Governme or local bodies acquire land in advance fo future use in and around the urban area.

Town Planning plays a vital role wi regard to housing problem arising due t unsatisfactory condition of existing house To relieve the congestion in a city or tow it requires planning in advance. Th development of a city or a town is larg governed by the type of building bye-law

The housing problem is also close associated with the Town Planning. I the town is not regulated according to som plan, the growth is likely to be haphazar The modern theory of Town Planning based on the broad lines of the requireme of the country or the State as a whole. In brief the aim should be to evolve int grated urban-rural region which wou provide stable and diverse employment reasonable social and economic cost.

Housing is a public necessity like educ tion and public health. In urban are healthy manners and morals of people a influenced by housing. In view of th vastness of the problem and the financi difficulties of the State Government, th Central Government has to accept a lar measure of responsibility in financin housing programmes.

SELF-RELIANCE IN DEFENCE

fence industries have been firmly lished in the country, the production g crossed Rs. 250 crores annually. is making sophisticated warships, sonic aircraft and modern tanks, es meeting the entire needs of small and ammunition.

ie country is now self-sufficient in l arms, light artillery weapons and ammunition. In the range of ium artillery weapons, the more ern ones are fast replacing the itional weapons. Larger numbers of ktiman and Nissan vehicles are being lied to the Services.

etermined efforts are being made in Ordnance factories to produce new es of arms, ammunition and equipment. nance factories have taken up the llenging task of meeting the varied complex requirements of the Armed ces. Side by side, the modernisation he old factories is in full swing.

roduction in the two new factories—engineering factory at Ambajhari and the filling factory at Chanda has started and they are expected to be fully commissioned later this year. The new vehicles factory, which will increase the present production of vehicles two-fold, is expected to be commissioned next year.

The public sector undertakings, under the Ministry of Defence have backed up defence effort with their striking performance. Their efficient management has resulted in a profit of Rs. 9·67 crores during 1968-69 These undertakings have been showing profits from 1965 onwards. They comprise the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Electronics, Mazagon Dock Ltd., Goa Shipyard, Garden Reach Workshop, Bharat Earthmovers and Praga Tools. The production in these public sector undertakings is almost double the output in 1966-67. It is expected that the production will touch Rs. 140 crores in 1969-70.

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., has won the pride of place among the electronic factories in the country. It has successfully undertaken the manufacture of a whole new batch of electronic equipment for the Services and has also taken up the challenging task of developing futuristic equipment, which will replace the existing equipment.

The major task now is to develop and productionise a family of equipments which will replace the trans-receivers, transmitters and radars now under Services. The Bhart Electronics Ltd., is poised in a very confident position to do this. A number of trans-receivers designed on advanced concepts have been developed and are under test and the Radar Division has developed three types of radar.

The production of electronic equipment required by the Air Force and the Navy is being increasingly taken up. Sets required by the Air Force and the Army after what is called 'UHF-isation' are also being developed. It is expected that the expansion of the base for the production of components in the country and the electronic industry in general will contribute to the attainment of self-sufficiency in this field.

AIRCRAFT & WARSHIPS

In the field of aeronautics, the tasks facing the State-owned Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd. are even more challenging. While the Bangalore factory is producing the supersonic and other aircraft, the MIG complex at Nasik, Hyderabad and Koraput has been fully established and deliveries are on schedule. In the years ahead, the MIG complex will ensure a rapid increase in the indigenous content of its product.

The Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd. has also been producing the famous Gnat fighter aircraft, Alouetté-III helicopters, HS-74 transport aircraft, a jet trainer and a air-observation post aircraft for the Army

The aircraft industry and the defen requirements for aircraft have recently been surveyed by the Aeronautics Committee. This Committee has made a number of recommendations which ar hoped to guide development of the aircra industry in India even as the Bhab Committee report has guided the grow of the electronic industry.

The Committee has come to th conclusion that indigenous production a development of aircraft in suitable cas is possible, viable and within the comp tence of Indian industry. It has endors the attempts at indigenous development aircraft and their engines. If sufficie advance planning and proper managem effort is brought to bear, it should be possible for the HAL, among other thin to meet the future requirements of grou attack fighters and helicopters by devel ment and licence production.

The second India-made frigate is takin shape, while the first one is being fitt with weapons and electronic equipmen Mazagon Dock Ltd. has at present order for three frigates. The first friga christened INS 'Nilgiri', is expected to b commissioned in the Indian Navy by th end of next year. Indigenous productio of a large variety of equipment is bein established in the country and an ancillar base for warship construction is bein built.

In the first frigate, the indigenous production of 263 items was established The value of indigenous items in the secon is expected to go up to Rs. 5 crores, a total of Rs. 18 crores spent on it. ant items like the propulsion ery and radar system will be covered genous production.

Mazagon Dock has also completed a r of jobs for the private sector. in addition to ship repairs which foreign exchange. Two ocean iners have been taken up for ction for the Shipping Corporation a.

her maritime venture under the iop. is also forging ahead. A new ı diesel engine factory is being hed at Ranchi and production is d to commence later this year. Reach Workshops are now ng as the leading shipyard in India construction of dredgers.

RESEARCH

project-oriented Defence Research isation is backing up this defence with research and development. ı thousand scientists are working to nd. They work in the field of nents, engineering, electronics. autics and missiles, besides a number ier projects useful to the Services.

ong the recent successes are a light tain gun, anti tank gun, rocket for f aircraft with high explosive war- and an armoured recovery vehicle ijayanta tanks.

e Department of Defence Supplies has an impact on the problem of imports itution. The Department handles rocurement of stores, the production hich has still to be established in the trade.

Sample rooms have been set up at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to enable the entrepreneurs to have a look at the items and submit their offers to manufacture different types of stores. Seven technical committees have been set up to scrutinise the offers received, recommend placement of orders and assist the Department of Defence Supplies in technical matters. These committees are guided by a Central Committee.

Due to the special efforts made by the Department, orders for 5,000 items of the value of Rs. 33 crores have been placed with the private sector. Production of some very complex items have been established and bulk supplies have started.

Planned and organised efforts are now being made by the Department of Defence Supplies to harness the resources of the civil trade and the public sector from outside the defence complex to achieve not only import substitution, but also to mobilise the available resources for achieving self-sufficiency. This Department has set for itself a target to achive import substitution to the extent of Rs. 200 crores during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

The country is now venturing in a concerted way into the sophisticated fields of weaponary and their equipment, having achieved a good measure of self-reliance in regard to the traditional items of arms and equipment. India is not looking to foreign sources today to do turn-key jobs in the country. The need to establish indigenous capability for sophisticated items for meeting the requirements of the Defence Services is the sheet anchor of the Government's policy, towards which all efforts are attuned.

LOOP

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1. It is a "one time method"—Normally requiring no attention after it is inserted.

2. It is "reversible"—Once in place it remains effective; when pregnancy is desired, it can be easily taken out.

3. It is the safest device known.

4. It is "aesthetic"—It does not interfere with coitus for either partner; even its presence is not felt.

5. Its insertion is "simple" and "painless".

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STATE FAMILY PLANNING BUREAU
ORISSA

MEGHALAYA
A STATE WITH IN A STATE

hill State of Meghalaya created the Assam Reorganisation aya) Act, 1969 of Parliament on December 24, 1969, was inau- on April 2, 1970.

new autonomous State which is nature of a State within the State am comprises two hill districts of —United Khasi and Jaintia Hills aro Hills. Of the remaining hill ts the North Cachar Hills and the Hills have opted to remain within ssam State while the option of the Hills have opted to remain within Hills district has to be decided on.

mmed in by East Pakistan in the and east and Brahmaputra valley on orth and North Cachar and Mikir on the east, the new autonomous has an area of more than 8,500 square miles. The total population of the two districts comprising the new State is 769,380 according to 1961 census. But the present population of the State is estimated to be nearly 900,000. The hill areas of Assam have a total population of over one and a half million. The population of Meghalaya predominently consist of the Khasi, Jaintia and Garo tribals. According to 1961 census the density of population per square mile in Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia hill districts was 97 and 83 persons respectively.

RESOURCES

Forests and forest products are the chief resources of the new State. Coal and Limestone are available in considerable quantities both in Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. In addition, sillimanite in purest form, fire clay, abrassive, ceramic and clay are also available.

POLITICAL SET-UP

The new State will have a 38-Member Legislative Assembly. The members of the Assembly have already been provisionally elected by indirect election. The members of the Garo and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills autonomous districts councils, having a present strength of 56 elected representatives constituted the electoral college. In the elections the All Party Hill Leaders Conference secured a majority in the provisional Legislative Assembly and the Party Chairman, Captain Williamson Sangma, has been designated the Chief Minister of the State. The new State will have control of 61 out of 65 subjects in the State list.

So far as Meghalaya areas are concerned the Government and Legislature of Assam will have jurisdiction in respect only certain subjects of co importance including State highways, m industries, and hydroelectric pro While the overall responsibility for l and order in Meghalaya will remain w the Assam Government, the n autonomous State will have its vi and town police. It will also c enforcement of power so far as subjects in its State list are conce The Assam and Meghalaya States have concurrent powers requiring r fication by both State Assemblies in subjects including acquisition of lands

The new State will have a com Governor and a common High Court w Assam. Shillong, the present Capital Assam and a popular hill station will the common capital of both the States

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(*From Page 16*)

The limestone deposit in Bonai (Birmitrapur area) for the Bonai Steel Plant is within a distance of 50 miles and Manganese is also available from nearby source.

(2) Both Bonai and Nayagarh have no difficulty for water supply as Bonai Steel Plant will be fed by Brahmani and the Nayagarh Steel Plant will be fed from Baitarani.

(3) Large acreage of levelled land is available for the installation of steel plants close to the railway line already developed both the areas.

(4) After the realisation of Talc Bimlagarh railway line, Bo will be within a distance of miles from Paradip Port.

(5) Talcher coal which is blend with the coal from Jharia easily be transported to B after the realisation of Talc Bimlagarh railway line. Jh coal can be easily transported to Bonai in wagons carrying ir ore from Kiriburu area.

RIGATION AND POWER POTENTIAL

tional irrigation potential of 2·1 acres was created and 1·4 million added to the installed power tion capacity during 1969-70. Rural fication, energisation of pumping nd tubewells and flood control es were also undertaken on a ty basis. These facts have been ht out in the Annual Report for Iinistry of Irrigation & Power for 70.

it of 545 major and medium irrigation ects undertaken since the beginning ie Five-Year Plan, 325 projects have completed. Some of the projects er construction have also started ding partial benefits and an additional gation potential of 24 million acres n major and medium irrigation projects been created since the commencement the First Plan. With the completion of the projects in hand, another 22·5 million acres of irrigation potential will be created. Even so, at the beginning of the Fourth Plan only a third of the usable annual flow is being utilised. While the emphasis in the Fourth Plan will be on the speedy completion of the continuing projects, a few new projects would be taken up to maintain the tempo of irrigation development.

An Irrigation Commission was set up in April 1969, to review the development of irrigation in the country and to report on the future programmes for integrated development of surface and ground-water resources for maximising agricultural production. The report of the Commission is expected by April 1971.

Inter-State disputes concerning the rivers Krishna, Godavari and Narmada

> Democracy means tolerance, tolerance not merely of those who agree with us, but of those who do not agree with us.
>
> —NEHRU

could not be settled through negotiations. Three Tribunals were, therefore, constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 (as amended in 1968) to adjudicate on these disputes—two in April 1969, for the Krishna and the Godavari and the other in October 1969, for the Narmada. The adjudication proceedings are in progress.

POWER DEVELOPMENT

The growth of agricultural and industrial production is closely dependent on the availability of power supply and hence, the highest priority has to be given to meet the load demands based on sound forward Planning. Power development over the last two decades has been noteworthy but shortages continue to persist in some reigons. By the end of 1969-70, the installed capacity would touch 15·5 million K.W. as against the installed capacity of 2·3 million K. W. at the commencement of the First Plan—thus achieving more than a six-fold increase. However, we have still a long way to go before we reach a reasonable level of *per capita* consumption of power. The load growth is being reviewed continuously and steps are being taken to establish an installed capacity of at least 22 million K.W. and if possible more by 1973-74.

Rural Electrification has received special attention, as electricity supply to rural areas meets the urgent needs for stepping up the utilisation of ground water resources agriculture and for agro-based industr The number of irrigation sets energised increased from 18,700 in 1951 to about lakhs by the end of March 1969. In th Fourth Plan period, it is expected th about 12·5 lakh additional pumping se would be energised—of these 7·5 lak pumping sets would be financed throu Plan outlays and about 5 lakh pump sets through loan assistance to be provi by the Rural Electrification Corpora which has been set up in the public sec The main objective of the Corporation to provide financial assistance outside t State Plan ceilings for rural electrifica schemes, including assistance on e terms to rural electric co-operatives. Th Corporation will have, at its dispos Rs. 150 crores during the Fourth Plan.

The number of villages electrified as on September 30, 1969 stood at 73,554, r presenting about 13 per cent of the to number of villages in the country. T population benefited by rural electrificati up to the end of September 1969, was 1 million comprising about 31 per cent of t total rural population in the count Special efforts are being made to mobili resources and accelerate the programme.

An Expert Committee has been set up b the Government of India to exami measures to achieve utmost expedition

> Democracy demands discipline, tolerance and mutual regard. Freedom demands respect for freedom of others, In a democracy changes are made by mutual discussion and persuasion and not by violent means. If a Government has no popular support, another Government which commands that popular support takes its place.
>
> —NEHRU

nstruction of power projects, better tion of existing generating facilities ng of future schemes to utilise the economic energy resources in the s and reduction in transmission This Committee is also availing of the assistance of foreign experts in lds of power survey, power system ion, manufacture and operation of s and generators.

e attention is being given to trans- n and distribution schemes and for tion of regional grids for the inte- operation of power systems in egion. Inter-regional tie lines are roposed to be constructed for evol- n All-India grid.

FLOOD CONTROL

year 1969 witnessed floods of severe tude causing a total damage of about 3 crores to property and crops. Parts am, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West l and Rajasthan were the worst hit. re cyclone hit the coastal areas of a Pradesh in May 1969, and then in November 1969, causing immense ge. The total damage was over 0 crores.

ing the year under report, a Central Forecasting Organisation was esta- d in the Central Water and Power nission with centres at Gauhati, ore, Surat, Patna, Varanasi and iguri. Of these, the flood forecasting work by Centres at Patna and Surat was particularly useful and the forecasts issued by these centres assisted the States in making timely arrangements for relief and evacuation operations. A chain of Radar Stations is to be set up on the eastern coast of India to facilitate issue of timely warnings to the areas which are frequently hit by cyclone. One such Radar has already been set up and 5 more are to be installed in the course of next three years.

The periodic ravages caused by the floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries have been of serious concern to the Government of India as well as the Government of Assam. The Government of India have proposed the setting up of a Brahmaputra Flood Control Board to evolve and implement a comprehensive plan of flood control.

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LTD.

As an important step in making India's expertise in the field of irrigation and power available to developing countries, a Consultancy Organisation by the name of Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India), Ltd., has been set up in the public sector. WAPCOS which was set up in June 1969, has registered itself with U. N. agencies, Asian Development Bank, etc., so hat these agencies could consider inviting WAPCOS to bid for

> A University stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for progress, for the adventure of ideas and for the search for truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives.
>
> —NEHRU

investigation, planning, design, consultancy and other similar work in respect of projects assisted by them.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 concluded between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan provided *inter alia* *(i)* for a Transition Period during which, to the extent specified in the Treaty, India was to make deliveries to Pakistan from the Eastern Rivers and *(ii)* for making a fixed contribution of Pounds Sterling 62,060,000, in ten equal instalments, towards the part cost of the system of works which *inter alia* will accomplish replacement, from the Western Rivers and other sources of water supplies for irrigation channels in Pakistan which, on August 15, 1947, were dependent on water supplies from the Eastern Rivers. The Transition Period which was for a period of 10 years from April 1, 1960, would expire on March 31, 1970.* With the ending of this period, all the waters of the Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) would be available for unrestricted use in India. The tenth and the last instalment of India's contribution was paid on October 31, 1969.

FARAKKA BARRAGE PROJECT

The construction of the Farakka Barr Project, so essential for the preservati the Port of Calcutta, has made satisfac progress. The work on all the 109 bays the Barrage has been completed except raising of the piers. The Road Bridge the Barrage has been completed for 50 b from the Left Bank. Efforts are be made to accelerate the work on the fe canal and other ancillary works synchronise with the completion of Barrage.

INDO-PAK TALKS ON EASTERN RIV

The Fourth Secretary level meeting Eastern Rivers was held at Islamabad fr February 24 to March 2, 1970. Detail discussions took place regarding the pr on the Padma proposed by Pakistan. T Indian and Pakistan Projects on the T the issue relating to the Karnafulli proj in East Pakistan, and co-operative measur in regards to river training works on bo rivers in the eastern region, were also cussed. It has been agreed that ano Secretary level meeting would be held New Delhi within four months for carr forward the discussions.

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*The Transition Period has since en

> I am proud of India, not only because of her magnificent heritage but also of remarkable capacity to add to it by keeping the doors and windows of her mind and spirit open to fresh and invigorating winds from distant lands.
>
> —NEHRU

V. K. R. V. RAO

Technical Education and Employment Opportunities

second half of the Twentieth ry has confronted India with a ox. She has been drawn into the ution in Science and, by inference, ology that has changed the face of orld and expanded industrial develop-. There is at the same time an acute ulty in employing her own highly-fied engineering graduates.

THE PROBLEM

nce 1947, when our country attained pendence, there has been an almost omenal expansion of technical educa- at all levels. In 1947, we had only ngineering colleges with an admi- n capacity of about 3,000 students each year. There were only 53 polytechnics with an admission capacity of about 3,700 students. Today, we have 120 engineering institutions at the first degree level which have an admission capacity of 25,000 students each year. The number of polytechnics has leaped to nearly 300 with an admission capacity of about 50,000 students each year. In 1947, we had hardly any facilities for advanced studies and research in engineering. Today, in addition to the Institutes of Technology and the Institute of Science, Bangalore, thirty centres have been developed for post-graduate studies and research in a wide range of engineering subject-fields. Provision exists for the training of 4,000 students at the post-graduate and research

Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the greatest figures of our generation, an outstanding Statesman whose services to the cause of human freedom are unforgettable. As a fighter for freedom he was illustrious, as a maker of modern India his services were unparalleled.

Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN

level. This is a record of which any country could be justifiably proud.

Unfortunately, we have today to face the problem of unemployment among many of our qualified engineers. According to a detailed study recently carried out, the total stock of our engineering manpower in 1965 was 2,29,300 of whom only about 7 per cent were not gainfully employed. The stock rose by 1968 to 3,32,000 and unemployed engineering graduates and diploma-holders shot up to 17 per cent. This was the period of our major recession. Today, we have about 10,000 engineering graduates and 46,000 diploma-holders who are still looking round for suitable work.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

Obviously, the problem has to be tackled on a priority basis. Fortunately, something has already been done. Last year, the Central Government announced a series of special measures to increase demand. These included the employment of engineers for preparatory investigations for irrigation and power projects; road transport development soil surveys etc. employment of engineers for the operation and maintenance of thermal power stations; employment of engineers in vacant posts in several organisations including Short Service Commissions in the Defence Services; development of Indian Consultancy Services; the employment of engine private contractors; and the formati co-operatives by engineers to und construction work and to render ser facilities in rural areas for agricu machinery.

The State Governments, too, recog the urgent need for such decisions and vigorous steps to help engineers from operatives and set up small and me scale industries. Through their Indu Development Corporations, the Governments have helped engineers up small and middle-sized industries their own. The Gujarat Industrial poration gives to each engineer-entr neur fixed assets like land and fa sheds on easy terms. The Governme Maharashtra has a scheme to help 3,000 engineers on various projects.

It is too early to assess the impact these measures but over 22,000 enginee graduates and diploma-holders are rep to have secured employment in 1968.

TARGET FOR TODAY

The question for 1970 is : what can do quickly and effectively to meet this awkward position? To consider first w to do in the short-term with the quali engineers. The Madurai Polytechnic Tamil Nadu has allowed the use of workshop equipment and machinery

> I am not wedded to any dogma or religion but I do believe in the innate spirituality of human beings. I do believe in the innate dignity of the individual. I do believe that every individual should be given equal opportunity. I believe as an ideal in an egalitarian society with no great differences. I dislike the vulgarity of the rich as much as the poverty of the poor.
>
> NEHRU

ed diploma-holders for production whenever this is not needed for work. Job orders are secured l industry for such products as nuts, making fastners and compo- oss arms for electric polls and ictural fabrications. The diploma- ctually execute these orders under nce of polytechnic staff. Then, ipal helps diploma-holders to get s. Raw-materials are provided icts produced are sold to industrial ions in the city. About 20 holders have done this productive d earned anything between eight rupees net per day, that is, after ie cost of materials, hire charges nery, transport of finished goods 1.

: Participants under the scheme own self-confident and will be able p small workshops or repair shops own to become self-employed. s no reason why this experiment be extended to all our polytechnics gineering colleges in a big way. We lise workshops, laboratory drawings e faculty of technical institutions in ndustrial movement to re-vitalise the nic life of India.

uch for the short-term. What about ng-term in which we continue to ce engineering graduates that the economy has not been able to absorb? Apart from containing admissions to engineering colleges, we must here and now equip our students with the self-confidence and resourcefulness born of the skills of entrepreneurship, so that they can start small industrial units of their own. This means that we have to reorient our courses, survey the industrial potential of specific areas and help students to exploit this potential.

THE NEXT STEP

The Fourth Five-Year Plan that we have formulated reflects our concern about employment opportunities. So far, we have been concerned with establishing new institutions and expanding old ones. Today, we are compelled to concentrate on the improvement of quality.

What is the full implication of a revolution in quality? The first essential requirement that any country can have for quality improvement is the improvement of the Teacher. In the last three Five-Year Plans, there has, as I said earlier, been a phenomenal expansion of technical education. We tried to equip staff to deal with its expanding student population both at colleges of engineering and in polytechnics. But there is still an acute shortage of staff on colleges of engineering (16·4 per cent in 1969) and in polytechnics (about 15 per cent).

Pandit Nehru had no hatred, prejudice or enmity against any one. He placed before he country the ideal of Poorna Swaraj. He wanted India and Indians to be completely independent and did not want the sovereignty of India to be hampered in any way. He put before the citizens of India the ideal of absolute freedom which is the message of the Gita also.

VINOBA BHAVE

Faculty development is a continuous process that must provide for a wide range of opportunities for the serving teacher to improve his knowledge and professional competence. To do this, we started in 1963-64, Summer Institutes for engineering teachers. Every year, we run 30 of these Institutes with an average enrolment of 1,000 teachers. The Summer Institutes have done substantial work, but by themselves they cannot help to meet all the demands of faculty development. We have, therefore, to organise a carefully planned scheme of participation in field work for serving teachers at selected industrial organisations. To these centres, we must bring teachers from polytechnics and engineering colleges for a period of a year or two depending upon the needs of each individual.

For many years, we have stressed the need for technical education and industry to co-operate closely. We have urged that experts from industry should work as part-time lecturers and that our faculty should go out into industry to give a practical bias to their expertise. One of the main criticisms about our polytechnics, for instance, is that they are not sufficiently practical in their training programmes. The polytechnics are engaged in producing the middle-level manpower that is necessary for a wide range of professional duties. The technician that the polytechnic produces has to act as liaison between the engineer and the skilled craftsman to interpret the engineer's plans, to determine the type of production and to choose the tools and machines best suited to the job. The training of a technician is a long process that takes place partly in a technical institute and partly in industry. The education of our polytechnics mus cross-fertilised with practical experien industry so as to expose the techni trainee to actual working met techniques and skills relevant to his of specialisation. All this implies a re tion in polytechnic education, so that can relate theory to practice, teachin industrial work.

NEW RATIOS

For this is our immediate pro Though we have 120 engineering col and 300 polytechnics, the proportio engineer to technician is still 1:1 In developing countries, the proportio 1 : 3 or 4. This means that we employing engineering graduates to do jobs of technicians. A recent su showed that over 40 per cent of technician jobs in India are at pres being done by graduate engineers, mani tly a waste of manpower. We have correct this imbalance. We have to m towards a reasonable ratio of one engi to three or four technician in the cours the next five years.

How shall we go about this vital chan First : Polytechnics and industry loc near each other must co-operate to orga and conduct sandwitch courses to train types of technicians that industry nee Next : Industry must accept as its o responsibility the organisation and sup vision of apprenticeship training polytechnic students. Third : Techn Institutions must recognise that unless practical training becomes an integral p of the total educational process, we can hope to produce the kind of techni that industry needs.

s an important factor in a develop- ty. We have to do in five years ers have done in 50 years. Yet enge is salutary and if we can rise it may possibly be our . We have risen to it in re the Green Revolution. The Ministry of Agriculture has a or opening about 2,000 servicing n rural areas that will, incidentally, loyment to a large number of s and diploma-holders. I have no at if quick advantage is taken of n Revolution among the peasantry ntial number of engineers and holders can be suitably employed. has been done in agriculture by n revolution can also be done in especially in the realm of small s and in an extensive manner over of the country, provided we go in ld and imaginative programme of orks in the rural sector. Rural ulverts and bridges, rural school programmes (a large number of mary schools today are either buildings or are otherwise housed unsatisfactory conditions), low using in urban areas accompanied n clearance, and other construction n be undertaken on a planned and basis in the next four years. The ic situation is favourable for ng such a programme. Food is growing ; there is surplus capacity nt ; it is not difficult to increase the of other materials needed for ction and road building and techni- ls are available in the shape of loyed engineers, diploma-holders her educated supervisory and auxi- personnel. The threat of inflation, is always held out against a big works programme, is much less today than it was two or three years ago. If we harness the technical manpower resources of our country and provide the necessary capital and other facilities, we will have ushered in a Revolution in Industry parallel to the Green Revolution.

It is good sense to recognise that jobs cannot automatically be created for engineers. They can emerge only as a link in the chain of economic development. We have, therefore, first, to increase productivity, because only through productivity will we have a surplus for reinvestment. As increasing investments are made, increasing employment opportunities are generated. The primary task of our engineers and technicians is to accelerate the pace of production. In this enterprise the Universities and Institutes of Technology can find opportunities of valuable experience both for their teachers and students, and for the people of India. By their initiative and example, they can break for ever the isolation that tends to divide learning from the lives of the masses of the people of India. If our Universities can function as centres where students of merit may go to learn, not merely the theory of engineering but its full psychological implication, namely, our social commitment that will transform our society, they will have served us in the age of science.

Perhaps there are greener pastures in more affluent countries of the world but I know of no country that has become rich without intensive work of her own people to enable her to grow to full stature. With our Universities and our Institutes of Technology and with Industry, rest the solution through a co-operative and sustained endeavour, to make better engineers of our engineers and to provide them with suitable employment.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS—ORISSA

1-4-1970 ... Orissa Formation Day was observed throughout the State

3-4-1970 ... Orissa Fisheries Development Corporation wound up, announcement by the Minister for Fisheries in the State Assembly.

A bill to legalise abolition of land revenue was introduced in the State Assembly.

6-4-1970 ... The Orissa Cess Amendment Bill and Electricity Duty Amendment Bill passed in the Orissa Assembly.

7-4-1970 ... World Health Day observed

8-4-1970 ... Orissa Assembly adjourned *sine die*

Orissa Assembly adopts an unanimous resolution describing the Andhra Assembly claims for certain areas of Orissa as unfortunate.

10-4-1970 ... Indoor Patients' Department in the Homoeopathic Hospital at Bhubaneswar was inaugurated by Shri Murari Prasad Mishra, Minister for Health and Family Planning.

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister inaugurated the seminar organised by the Fertiliser Association of India at Bhubaneswar.

14-4-1970 ... Bisuba Milana at Cuttack

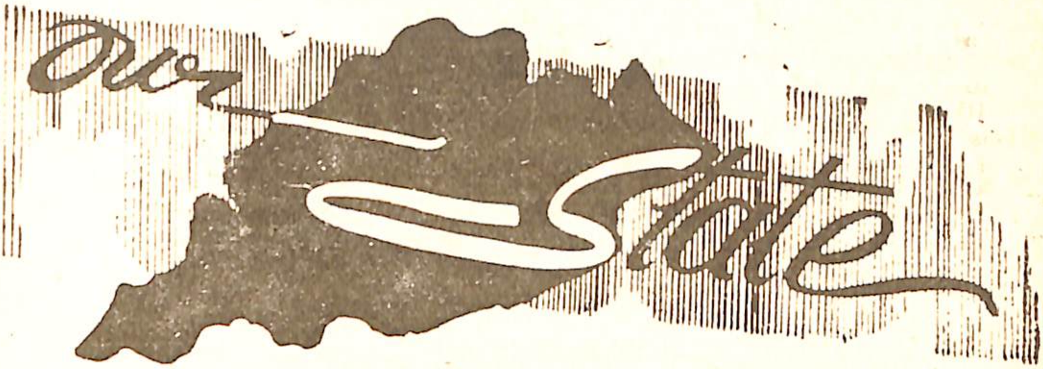
16-4-1970 ... Foundation stone of the Blood Bank building was laid by the Chief Ministe1 Shri R. N. Singh Deo at Dhenkanal.

17-4-1970 ... Location of steel plant at Vizagpatnam Salem and Hospet announced. This caused widespread discontent in political and administrative circles in Orissa as the claim for location of steel plant at Bonai and Nayagarh was not considered.

18-4-1970 ... S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack celebrated Silver Jubilee. Labour Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Rajballabh Mishra, Minister for Labour at Sunabeda.

19-4-1970 ... The first Rice Mill set up in the co-operative sector was commissioned at Balasore.

29-4-1970 ... Orissa Cabinet decides to allow Central rates of dearness allowance to the State Government employees.



JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

y undertaken by the Juvenile Delin-
Bureau of the State Police from
eals that 387 juvenile delinquents
rested and dealt with by the Police
court during the period in Orissa.
ire for 1969. was highest being 80
23 in 1959. Out of 387 delinquents,
e sent up to face trial and remain-
were released for want of sufficient
e. Out of 365 delinquents sent up
1 271 were convicted, 62 acquitted
naining 32 cases are subjudice. This
that 94·6 per cent of the juveniles
d by the Police were sent up in speci-
s and out of them 81·6 per cent were
ed. The study further reveals that
group of juvenile delinquents, i. e.,
mbers belong to the age-group of 16
119 persons to 12—16 age-group and
2 belong to 7—12 years. It has been
ined that delinquency among girls
gligible, i. e., there were only 8 girls
387 juvenile criminals.

lysis of types of delinquency made in
port indicate that thieving has taken the first place accounting for 63·4 per cent and out of these incidents pick-pocketing was very high. Besides thieving, juvenile delinquents are involved in violation of law; stone throwing, protest demonstrations and black-marketing of cinema tickets, etc.

A study of the causes of delinquency high lights the influence of unhappy family life, quarreling parents, maltreatment of child, negligence and indifference by the parents, broken homes due to death, divorce or separation of the parents, etc., on children produce delinquents. Besides treatment of the teachers in schools and other environmental influence also attribute to a great extent.

While emphasising the need for proper and adequate child-parent relationship, the study suggests introduction of Childrens' Act, and Juvenile Courts, establishment of reformation schools, remand homes, after care centres,; Juvenile guidance clinics and for providing institutional treatment of the destitute and delinquents for children.

SETTLEMENT OF JAGIR LANDS

It has come to the notice of Government that some jagirholders of the ex-State of Athmallik comprised in the district of Dhenkanal have not been able to apply for settlement of their jagir lands with them on ryoti basis within the fixed time, i. e., within December 4, 1969 in response to the Press Note, dated July 15, 1969.

With a view to giving an opportunity to all the Jagirdars to apply for settlement of their jagir lands with them. Govern have after careful consideration been ased to extend the date fixed in the cited press note for filing of applica till the end of May, 1970.

The Jagirdars desirous of availing selves of this opportunity may apply Collector, Dhenkanal or to any Revenue Officer authorised by the Col in this behalf on or before May 31, 19

INCREASED REVENUE THROUGH DISTILLERY SPIRIT

A monthly revenue of about Rs. 40 thousand is now expected for the State Exchequer with the introduction of distillery spirit this year in the Parlakhemundi Subdivision of Ganjam district adjoining Orissa-Andhra border. Supply of spirit for the purpose from the existng distillery at Rayagada in the Koraput district will be an additional advantage.

The out-still shops in Orissa, on the other hand, paid Rs. 3 crores, 27 lakhs and 91 thousand to the Government in shape of licence fees during the current fin year. This accounts for an increase Rs. 18 lakhs, 68 thousands over the year's receipts which stood at Rs. 3 cr 9 lakhs 23 thousands.

Among the districts, Koraput tops the having paid the maximum revenue from out-still shops. As against Rs. 52 lakhs thousands collected by way of licence from this district during the last (1969-70), the current year's receipts increased to Rs. lakhs 57 thousands.

SAINIK SCHOOL BETTERS PERFORMANCES

The Sainik School, Bhubaneswar, has recorded a remarkable achievement during 1969 with 95·7 per cent of the students coming out successful in the All-India Higher Secondary Examination of the year. Of the 46 students who appeared in this examination 44 have come out successful with 9 in 1st Division and 34 in 2nd Division.

The Sainik School, Bhubaneswar, was established in the year 1962 and 6 batches have passed out from this institution 1964. The school has made a subst contribution to the increasing repres tion of the officers cadre in the Ar Forces. In the All-India compe examinations, the students of Bhub swar Sainik School have shown exc performances and 45 boys have joined National Defence Academy for career the Armed Forces.

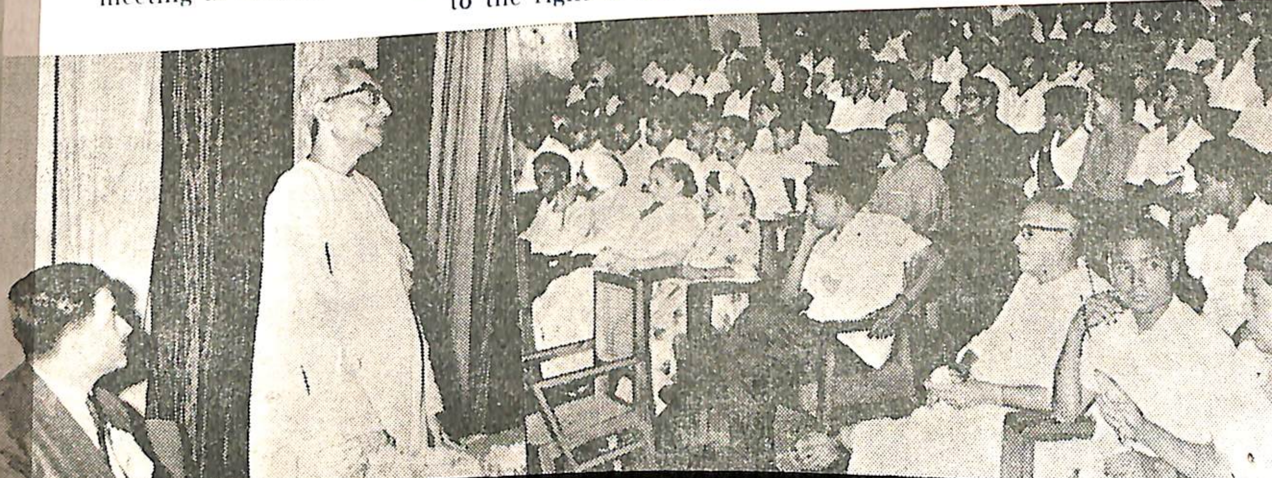
. N Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Orissa, was the Chief Guest in the annual prize ceremony of the N. A. C. girls High school in Old Bhubaneswar. The girls ted a cultural programme of open air opera on "Parsuram Matruhatya" written by late Baisnava Pani

shows a seen of the opera, keenly watched by Chief Minister of Orissa on 30-3-70

NEWS IN PICTURES

Dr. Hanneman's Birth Day was observed at Bhubaneswar on April 10, 1970

Photo shows the **Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh** Deo speaking on the occasion at a public meeting at Rabindra Mandap. Dr. Bewan Harishchanda, who was the Chief guest, is seen to the right of the Chief Minister

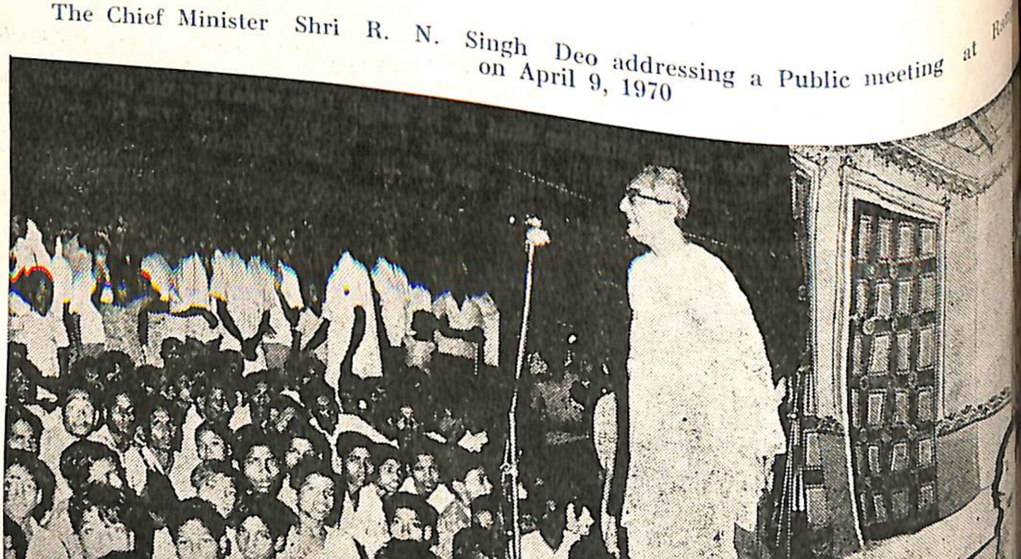


The annual State level function of the Small Savings Scheme was held at Rabindra Mandap on March 27, 1970

Photo shows the Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo awarding the shield to Shri S. Sundar Rajan, I. A. S., Collector Sundargarh for highest collections under Savings Securities in Sundargarh district

NEWS IN PICTURES

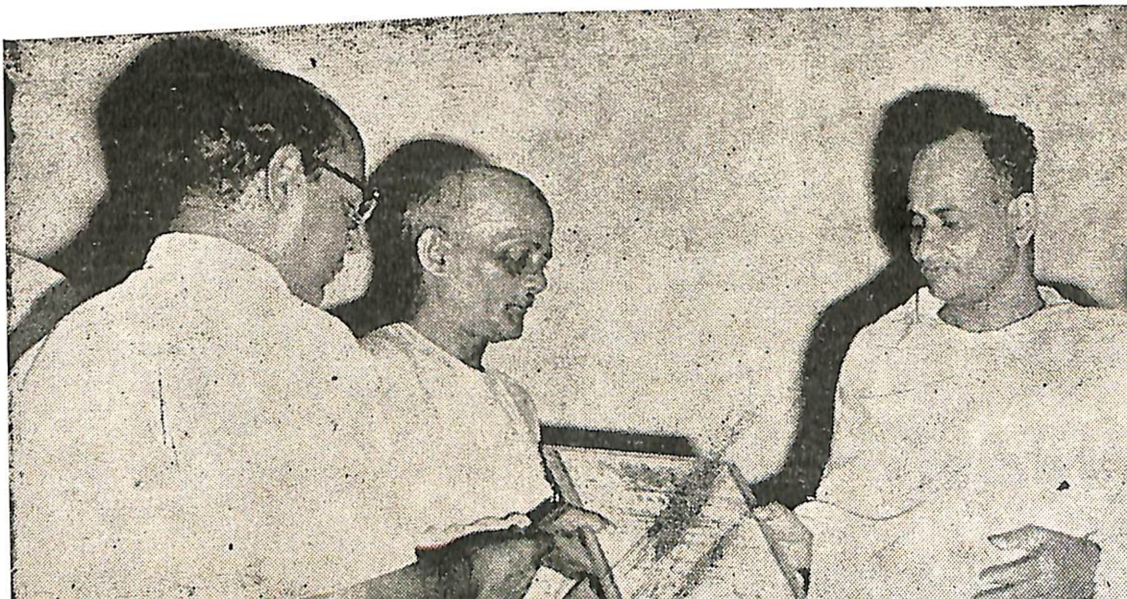
The Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo addressing a Public meeting at
on April 9, 1970



Handloom Exhibition was opened by the Cultural Affairs Minister, anda Mohapatra at Bhubaneswar on April 5, 1970. The Minister is seen examining a handloom pattern

NEWS IN PICTURES

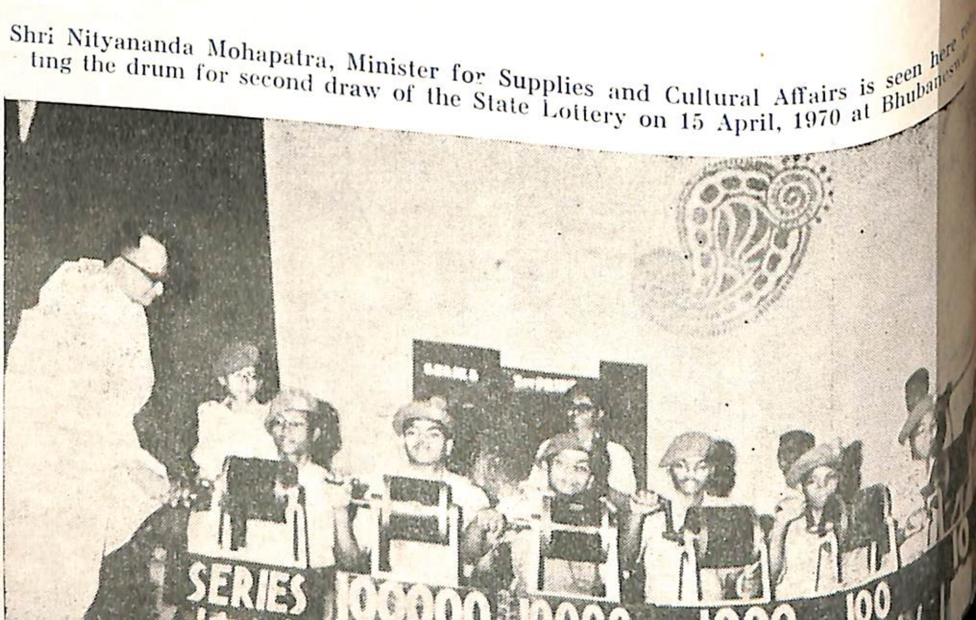
Shri Raghunath Singh Samant, grand son of Mahamahopadhyaya Samanta Chandrasekhar, is presenting the 'Sanand' to Shri Nityananda Mohapatra, Minister for Cultural Affairs at a function held at Bhubaneswar on April 7, 1970 for preservation in the State Museum



The 4th General Body Conference of the Orissa Secretariat and Heads of Departments Typist's Association was held at Rabindra Mandap Bhubaneswar on April 19, 1970. Shri Nityanand Mohapatra, Minister for Supply and Cultural Affairs inaugurated the conference

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Nityananda Mohapatra, Minister for Supplies and Cultural Affairs is seen here ting the drum for second draw of the State Lottery on 15 April, 1970 at Bhubane



POLICE AWARD FOR EXEMPLARY PUBLIC SERVICE

Rames Chandra Batra. Reserve or of Police of Kalahandi district. nabandhu Kabi. Constable. .Special of Berhampur and Shri Banchha Constable of Ganjam district were ed with one wrist-watch each on the rissa Police Formation Day in recognition of exemplary devotion to duty, determination and courage displayed by them in the past to save the life of others. Shri B. B. Misra, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, presented the awards at the ceremonial Police Parade held on the 1st April 1970 at Cuttack.

* * *

NEW RATES OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Pay Ranges (Rs.)		Dearness Allowance (Rs.)
Below 110	...	71
110 and above but below 150	...	98
150 and above but below 210	...	122
210 and above but below 400	...	146
400 and above but below 450	...	160
450 and above but below 499	...	164
Above 499 but below 543	...	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 663.
543 and above but up to 1,000	...	120
1,001—2,250	...	100

The above rates of Dearness Allowance will be admissible with effect from the 1st April 1969.

The arrears of Dearness Allowance on account of this increase for the period from the 1st April 1969 to the 30th April 1970 will be paid to the employees by transfer to their Provident Fund Account and not in cash.

These revised rates of Dearness Allowance will also be applicable to the staff borne on the work-charged and contingent paid establishment drawing pay in the regular scales of pay under different Departments of Government.

Orders regarding the revised rates of Dearness Allowance of (i) Primary School teachers, (ii) employees of aided educational institutions and (iii) employees of local bodies will be issued separately.

OGP-MP

lay Mishra. Minister for Labour & Employment is seen addressing a Labour seminar at Sunabeda on April 18.1970

arasimhan. General Manager, H. A. L., Shri G. N. Das, Secretary, Labour . Government of Orissa, Shri U. N. Sahu, State Labour Commissioner and ri A. N. Tiwari, G. A. O., H. A. L., are also seen in the Photograph

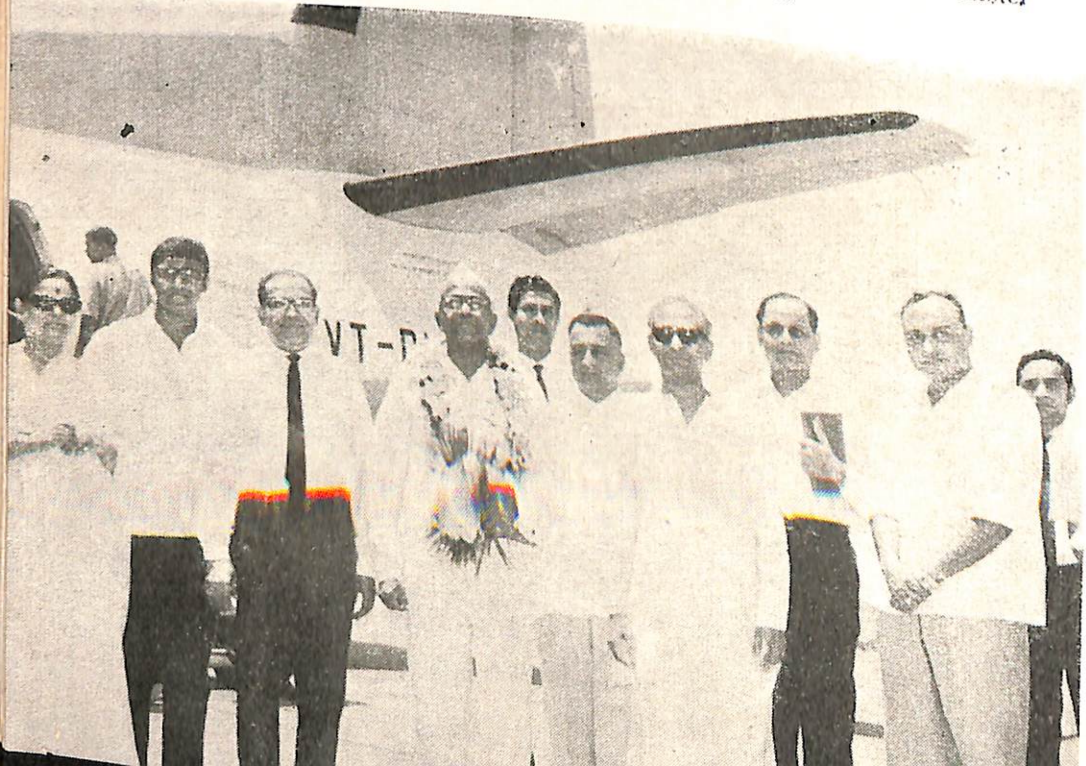
NEWS IN PICTURES

The Seminar on Modern Concepts in Building was inaugurated by the Industrie Minister Shri Harihar Patel at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar on April 5, 1970. Th Minister is seen delivering his inaugural address

Health Minister Shri Murari Prasad Mishra opened the 24-bedded Homoeopathic Hos
at Bhubaneswar on April 10, 1970

NEWS IN PICTURES

nion Minister of State for Health and Works Shri B. S. Murty who arrived at Bhubane-
var on April 18, 1970 to attend the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Sriram Chandra
anj Medical College, Cuttack, was received at the airport by the State Health Minister
Shri Murari Prasad Mishra and other high officials



Chhau Dance festival at Baripada on April 13th and 14th, 1970

Chhau

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ଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେଡକ୍ରସ ରକ୍ତଭଣ୍ଡାର
ଭିତ୍ତି ପ୍ରସ୍ତର
ଓଡିଶାର ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ
ଯୁକ୍ତ ରାଜେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାରାୟଣ ସିଂହଦେଓଙ୍କ
ଦ୍ୱାରା
୧୫-୪-୭୦ରେ ସ୍ଥାପିତ

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Government
Madhupatna.

ef Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo is laying the foundation stone of the Blood Bank Building, Dhenkanal on 15-4-70

Shri Banamali Patnaik, Minister, Education seen inaugurating the Gandhi
at Rourkela Station on March 30, 1970. In the picture are, Shri Pitamber Lal
Councillor, Shrimati Ava Gandhi and Shri S. Sunderarajan, Collector,